



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

the thickest of the bushes. Possibly six or eight pairs were seen altogether, and one set of four eggs was secured. This nest was built about eight feet from the ground, in a thick, thorny bush, covered with blue-black colored berries. This bush grows in abundance all through these bottom lands, and the Indians gather the berries, beating the bushes with sticks and catching the falling berries in wicker baskets.

Heleodytes b. couesi. Cactus Wren. A few were seen in the mesquites, but they were far more common out on the mesa. Several nests were seen built in forks in the giant cactus fifteen or twenty feet from the ground.

Catherpes m. conspersus. Canyon Wren. One or two canyon wrens were heard singing about the summit of the rocky hill before mentioned. I hardly expected to find any of this species out on an isolated hill like this, entirely disconnected from any mountain range.

Thryomanes b. bairdi. Baird Wren. Breeds fairly abundantly all through the mesquite forest. The first week in June young birds were seen as large as adults.

Auriparus flaviceps. Verdin. Very common. The birds themselves were not very conspicuous, but their nests were seen on all sides.

Polioptila plumbea. Plumbeous Gnatcatcher. A few seen out on the open mesa; not at all common.

(To be concluded.)



NEST OF GOLDEN EAGLE, IN A BLUFF NEAR ARROYO GRANDE, CALIFORNIA

PHOTOGRAPHED BY ROBERT B. MORAN